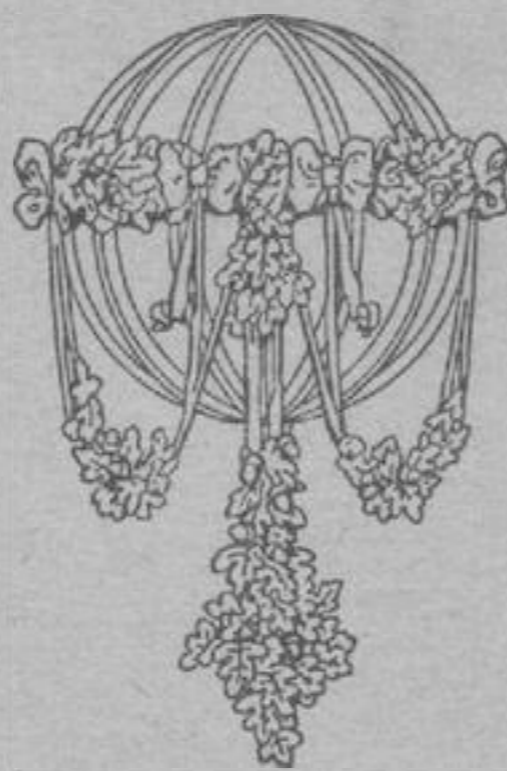


4
1919

AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO

JUNE, 1919



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION
OF NORTH AMERICA

AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO

OFFICIAL ORGAN of

The Esperanto Association of North America, Inc.

a propaganda organization for the furtherance of the study and use of the
International Auxiliary Language, Esperanto.

CO-EDITORS: NORMAN W. FROST

H. M. SCOTT

MRS. I. M. HORN

CLUB DIRECTORY

This department is conducted solely for the benefit of our organized groups throughout the country. It furnishes a means of keeping in close touch with the work in other cities, for the exchange of ideas and helpful suggestions, and for the formation of valuable friendships in a united field of endeavor.

BERKELEY, CALIF.

Berkeleya Esperanta Rondo.—Classes Monday and Tuesday evenings at 8.00.—Meetings Thursday evenings at 2508 Vine St. Address Vinton Smith, 530 62nd St., Oakland, Calif.

OAKLAND, CALIF.

Oakland Esperanta Rondo; L. D. Stockton, Sec. & Treas., 438 15th St. 19

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

San Francisco Rondo, meets Third Friday eve., Rm. 315 Lick Bldg., 35 Montgomery St. F.ino M. D. Van Sloun, Sec'y, 946 Central Av.

MONTREAL, CANADA.

Montreal Esperanto Society, Group No. 1. Room 13, Tooke Bldg., St. Catherine St. Meets Wednesday evening at 8.00 o'clock.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Bridgeport Esperanto Society meets every Friday at 7.30 P.M. At 284 Dover St., near Remington Arms. S-ro Gustavus McGroirty Sek., 525 Fairfield Av. Marcus L. DeVine, Pres., 284 Dover St. Visiting Esperantists call Barnum 1294-Ring 13. 19

WASHINGTON, D. C.

La Kabea Esperanto Klubo, dum somero, Apartamento 53, No. 706 G St., N. W., kunvenas jaŭdon vespere.

Kolumbia Esperanto Unuiĝo. Public meeting third Wednesday of each month except July and August at Public Library. Club meetings each Wednesday evening except third at 20 Randolph Place, N. W. All Esperantists invited.

CHICAGO ILLS.

La Gradata Esperanto-Societo, Dvorak Park. Jaroslav Sobehrad, Sec'y, 1116 W. 19th Place.

La Esp. Oficejo, 1669 Blue Island Ave. Kunvenas 2an kaj 4an sab. ĉiumonate. 19

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Esp. Soc., 402 Pierce Bldg., Copley Sq. Meets Tues., 7 P.M. Miss A. Patten, Sec.

WORCESTER, MASS.

Worcester County Esperanto Society. Business Institute, every Friday, 8.00 P.M.

PORTLAND, ME.

Portland Esperanto Society, Trelawny Bldg. Miss Emma Sanborn, Sec'y, 16 Conant St.

DETROIT, MICH.

Detroit Esperanto Office, 507 Breitmeyer Bldg., open daily. Library at disposal of everybody daily, 7 A.M.-9 P.M., except Tues. and Fri. Classes meet Tues. and Fri., 8.10 P.M.

La Pola Esperanto Asocio, B. Lendo, Sek., 120 29th St.

MANCHESTER, N. H.

Pionira Grupo. Sek., Daisy E. Flanders, 714 Beech St. 19

Groups are listed for 12 issues of the magazine, at a cost of only 25 cents for the two-line insertion. Extra lines are 10 cents each additional. The heading,—name of city or town—is inserted free. This matter warrants the immediate attention of every club secretary.

PLAINVIEW, NEBR.

Esperanto-Fako de la "Sola Skolto" (Lone Scout), 500 N. Dearborn, Chicago, Ill. (Revuo por la Junularo. Organizu grupon inter la geknaboj. Granda sukceso. Abonu tuj! Jare .75; Kvarmonate .25.)

Fakestro, Chas. P. Lang, Plainview, Nebr.

HEBRON, NEBRASKA.

La Hebrona Grupo kunvenas ĉiun jaŭdon 8 P.M., 660 Olive Ave., kaj ĉiun Dimanĉon 10 A.M., 500 Olive Ave. Roland Jeffery, Pres., Harry Hogrefe, Vice-Pres.

HOBOKEN, N. J.

"I.O.O.F. Esperanto Club No. 1 of Greater N.Y." meets every Tuesday at 8.30 P.M. in 61 First St., 3rd Floor West. All welcome. Pres., Mrs. M. O. Haugland; Sec'y Wm. Preusse; Instructor, A. Mendelson. Address all communications to the secretary at above address.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Buffalo Esperanto Society, A. E. Warren, Pres.; Miss Ray Morris, Sec.; meets Thursday evenings at 60 High St. 19

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

The Greater New York Esperanto Society, including all chartered clubs in Manhattan, The Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, Richmond, Long Island, Westchester County and the New Jersey suburbs, Miss Leonora Stoeppler, Sec., 105 W. 94th St.

The New York Barĉo, or Esperanto supper, is held on the THIRD FRIDAY of every month (6.30 P. M.), Hotel Albert, Cor. 11th St. and University Place, near Broadway surface car; Subway 8th and 14th Sts.

La dimanĉa kunveno, al kiu ĉiuj estas bonvenaj, okazas je la tria horo, posttagmeze, ĉiun dimanĉon, ĉe la loĝejo de S-ro Joseph Silbernig, 229 East 18th St., Manhattan.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

La Zamenhofa Klubo; S. Kozminski, Sek., 3406 Meyer Ave.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Phila Esp. Soc. J. F. Knowlan, Sec., 45 No. 13th St. Meets 4th Fri., Bingham Hotel, 11th and Market Sts.

Rondeto de Litovo-Polaj Esperantistoj, 2833 Livingston St.

Esperanta stelo de Polujo., Sekr., S. Zysk. Kunvenas mardon vespere inter 8-10 h., 507 N. York Ave. 19

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Esperanto Sec., Academy of Science and Art. James McKirdy, Sec., Box 920. Fridays, 8 P. M.

MILWAUKEE, WISC.

Hesperus Esperantists. S-ino B. H. Kerner, Sek., 629 Summit Av., 3d Tuesdays, 8 P.M. 19

Amerika Esperantisto

American Esperantist

Entered as second-class matter May 15, 1913, at the Postoffice at West Newton Station, Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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No. 4

TO THE SCOUTMASTER

What does Espeanto offer for the Boy Scout? Does it offer enough to make it worth while and is it interesting enough to attract and hold his interest? This is a question more than one Scoutmaster has asked himself; with the international spread of the Scout movement it grows ever more frequent. Let us explain where we fit in.

This week we have read: "There are approximately 10,000,000 boys in the United States between the ages of twelve and twenty-one. Of these only 375,000 are enrolled as members of the Boy Scouts of America.

"America cannot acquit herself commensurately with her power and influence in the great period now facing her and the world unless the boys of America are given better opportunities than heretofore to prepare themselves for the responsibilities of citizenship.

"Every nation depends for its future upon the proper training and development of its youth. The American boy must have the best training and discipline our great democracy can provide if America is to maintain her ideals, her standards and her influence in the world."

Scout activity is a development of the man in the boy by the boy's own chosen methods. In many ways and for many boys it is better than the teaching of the school. Discipline self-instilled; "the gang" become a troop; above all, self-chosen ideals; who can point to better moral results indoors? There is but one objection raised—that the military glamour is enhanced; an attitude of mass action without individual judgement infused; a chauvinistic patriotism. It is for that reason that we find in the treaty to be imposed upon Germany a prohibition of boy scouts; no careful thinker wishes to see develop a new crop of cannon-fodder." Right here Esperanto can step in.

The national viewpoint is constantly being rectified and appreciated by comparison with and adoption from the views of the rest of the world, if one scout reads of and writes to boy scouts of another culture. Not merely a militarist for his nation alone, the scout fired with the ideal of Esperantism grows into a crusader for world good. Spiritual battles are worth winning as well as physical ones. This we have placed first because it seems to us the highest gift Esperanto offers to the Scout movement.

Mentally, the Scout learns to fully use eye, ear, and hand; his ability "to do things" is a community asset sorely needed, yet little obtained by the school. In fact, what the school does not supply the Scoutmaster should aim at. For the **ordinary** boy before he becomes a wage-earner at 14 or 16, the school supplies no window to the world mind. Before even a single alien literature is open, the school demands (and rightly) an extensive drill in the home idiom; thereafter years must be given to memorizing grammar and vocabulary, often dead tongues ere the first live one is acquired.* This may be a fit mind developer for the scholars-to-be, but is it not a manifest absurdity for the Scout who leaves school at 14? Esperanto furnishes a window. Thru that window the Scout can look out to Finland, Japan, Russia, the whole world. Conversely, thanks to that window, the intricacies of grammar, the home grammar, stand revealed. An hour or two to read thru and "get on to" the grammar of Esperanto, ten hours to read simple Esperanto, and the Scout owns a new tongue, and can read in it. Every tenth word will have to be looked up, no doubt, for some time longer. One hundred hours spent on reading (e.g. the *Ekzercaro*) and memorizing of correlatives, affixes and roots will give fluency of translation and understanding. Another hundred hours practice in reading and speaking, and the Scout will be a fluent translator into Esperanto and a user of Esperanto capable of conversing with any Esperantist from Persia, or China, or Bolivia. The 200 hours for learning **all** Esperanto is the time assigned in most schools to learning the grammar **alone** of any foreign language.

Can this work be made interesting to the Scout? It can hardly be made uninteresting. The boy has a natural attraction to that mysterious and secret something, another language. When from the start he builds his own words, the work—no! **the play** is as enthralling as a picture puzzle. When he can write letters—illustrated post cards they will be at first—to Norway and Mexico and Greece and read the answers that come back and translate them to other Scouts, do you believe any boy will hold back? No, not unless you have forgotten your own boy nature and are out of touch with the boy soul.

How can the assertions made above be proved? We might quote authorities who have made the experiment, but of course they would be Esperantists; if not Esperantists but notable philosophers, their judgement may be extravagant. **Try for yourself**, Mr. Scoutmaster, get a text book or merely a key at 3 cents and the current number of **Amerika Esperantisto**, and see if within a week you can not read Esperanto fluently. The key contains practically the whole of Esperanto, scientific roots excepted.

*It took the writer six "years" of some 400 hours each to thoroly learn Latin, he has had occasion since to read perhaps 6 pages, to write and speak none. Of course, it has been helpful otherwise,—but did it pay?

Extracts from
THE BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT AND ESPERANTO
(in England)

By Scoutmaster N. Booth

In connection with the Scout Movement there are some fifty badges that a Scout can win and wear on his uniform. These badges represent a variety of subjects, so that boys of all tastes may find one or two of interest, and specialize in them.

The badges fall into the following groups:—Public Service, Handicrafts, and Hobbies—the ambulance, fire brigade work, rescuers, etc., coming under the first head; clerks, miners, masons, electricians, engineers, etc., under the second; and musicians, artists, entertainers, gardeners, masters-at-arms, etc., under the last. Quite recently the Interpreter's badge has been added to the Public Service Group, Headquarters officials realizing the importance of this badge. The test for same is that a Scout "must be able to carry on a conversation, write a simple letter of subject given by examiner, read and translate a passage from a book or newspaper, in either **Esperanto** or any language that is not that of his own country, and be able to carry on a conversation in the deaf and dumb alphabet, or be able to read and write Braille."

In most towns there are both Esperanto Societies and Boy Scout Troops. The former are anxious to increase numerically, whilst the latter are anxious, especially during present conditions, to secure instructors for the various badge subjects, and more particularly for the King Scout Badges, as every true Scout aims at securing this coveted decoration. Here is a splendid opportunity for Esperantists to do both themselves and the Scout movement a "good turn." Most Scout Troops at this time are entering on their winter program, and it is up to the Esperantists to offer their services as instructors for the Interpreter Badge now. The Scouts during the winter season should learn sufficiently to enable them to pass the examination for the badge, then they should be invited to join the Junior branch of the local group for further study, reading practice and social evenings; or the Troop itself could perhaps be formed into a sub-group of Juniors. Correspondence in the language with Oversea Scouts should be encouraged, and also membership with the new International Scouts Esperanto League. The Scouts in return could assist at Esperanto entertainments and conferences, etc., in various ways.

These remarks apply equally to the Girl Guides' Association.

We quote the above from the Esperanto Monthly for Nov. 1918.

La Skolta Esperantista Liga

The Esperanto idea has filtered into the midst of the Boy Scouts; and although, as a rule, boys do not learn for the sake of gaining knowledge but only under compulsion, yet the Scout training has so sharpened their wits that an increasing number of Scouts are now well on the way to becoming expert Esperantists.

It is for the purpose of binding together in bonds of brotherly harmony and helping those Scouts who are Esperantists that

The Scouts' Esperanto League has been formed. The idea of such a league occurred to an old Scout serving at the Front, and in his spare time he set forth his ideas on the subject in a booklet, entitled "Propono pri Skolta Esperantista Liga," which is now printed and on sale, price 4d., post free, from the Provisional Hon. Secretary, Mr. K. G. Thompson, 40 Oaklands Road, Bexleyheath, Kent, or from the B. E. A., 17 Hart Street, London, W. C. 1.

The utility of such a league for the spreading of the language among Scouts and Scout Officers (no inconsiderable part of the world's population nowadays) is too obvious to require repetition, and all who are willing to join in this great work are invited to secure the booklet, and to register their names with the Provisional Hon. Secretary.

* * * * *

Scouts in the U. S., see our club directory under Plainview, Neb.

By the terms of the treaty presented to the Germans by the Allied nations and the United States, there will be established a permanent organization to promote international adjustment of labor conditions, consisting of an annual labor conference and an international labor office. The latter will be established at the seat of the League of Nations as part of its organization, and is to collect and distribute information on labor thruout the world, prepare agenda for the conference, and publish a periodical which, presumably, will state conditions relative to labor, everywhere, to be in French and English, and possibly other languages.

The establishment of such an office is an immense step forward towards the aims of humanity, and Socialists and others who have long been striving for the recognition of principles which are here to be put into effect may well be pleased with the proposition. But to the Esperantist is presented an opportunity to do incalculable good, efficiently further propaganda, and make a showing of importance to the world. In short let one of the "other languages" be Esperanto: First, because of its internationality; Second, because it is already recognized by the Socialist organizations as the official language of internationalization; Third (but this reason should not be given too much publicity outside of Esperantio), that the publication of parallel columns of information, read thruout the globe, will be an automatic lernilo of tongues, not the least gain in which will be to the Esperanto, the simplest and most reasonable so published.

The first meeting of the conference taking place at Washington, in October, 1919, gives opportunity for every Esperantist to begin at once to agitate for the end outlined above. It can be done by writing your congressman, and two senators, urging the importance of the neutral international language, Esperanto, as one of the best means of reaching the intelligence of practically all nations.

C — Ĉu via edzino parolas ian lingvon krom la angla?

D — Ne, ŝi ja povas fari per tiu ĉian necesan babiladon.

(Ho Ho trad.

LA DEK-DUA

Montreal July 9-13 inclusive

We have prepared a partial schedule of rates from central points in the United States and Canada for the information of those who anticipate attending the Congress. That the list is not complete, is because reports have not been received from some of the cities.

Ottawa, \$7.70.

Quebec, \$10.15.

Halifax, \$27.70 plus 1% war tax.

Portland direct, \$9.53 each way.

Boston direct, \$19.52 round trip plus Pullman \$3.24.

Washington via New York, \$45.71 including Pullman.

Detroit (see below S.S. trips).

Kansas City, direct \$73.65 plus war tax \$5.89 plus Pullman \$7.83.

San Francisco, \$176.06 plus Pullman.

*Regina \$104.90 plus Pullman (Lake route including meals and berth, \$5.00 extra).

*Winnipeg, \$85.80.

*Edmonton, \$132.55.

*Vancouver, \$201.00.

*Medicine Hat, \$121.10.

For those coming from the west and south the Canadian Steamship lines would be glad to arrange a trip, leaving Toronto at 3.30 P. M. July 8th, down the Thousand Islands, thru the Rapids and down the St. Lawrence, arriving in Montreal at 6.15 Wednesday. Price \$15.25 one way or \$27.50 round trip including meals and berth.

More detailed information of this trip can be obtained through C. Leidich, International Travel Bureau, 69 West Fort St., Detroit, Mich., or the Detroit Esperanto Office, 507 Breitmeyer Building, Detroit. Get rates from your local ticket agencies to Detroit or Toronto. From Detroit routing via Niagara Falls.

The party from Boston expects to leave at 9.00 A. M. Wednesday, July 9th, arriving in Montreal that evening about 8 o'clock.

The New York party if leaving at 8.00 A. M., Wednesday, July 9th, would arrive the same night; if going by Lake Champlain, they would start Tuesday morning as noted below.

For those wishing to go via Lake Champlain, a trip could be arranged leaving New York Tuesday morning via Albany to Lake George, stopping at the Fort William Henry Hotel Tuesday night and taking steamer up Lake Champlain Wednesday to Plattsburg, thence by rail to Montreal arriving that night; this would cost approximately \$10.00 extra.

For particulars of the Boston and New York groups write to Miss E. J. Meriam, The Esperanto Office, West Newton, Mass.

*Tickets are good for 60 days. Liberal stopovers.

*For further information regarding party from W. Canada or Alaska write to C. H. Crossman, Lipton, Saskatchewan, Canada.

A Post Kongreso trip to Quebec would leave Montreal Sunday or Monday at 7 P. M., arriving in Quebec at 6.30 A. M., spending the day in Quebec and returning Monday night, arriving in Montreal Tuesday morning. Round trip for ten or more in the party would be \$12.00 including dinners Sunday and Monday nights on the boat and berths.

This trip can be continued by leaving Quebec the next morning at 8 o'clock up the Saguenay and returning the following day. The round trip would be \$20.52; if 10 or more in the party would be \$16.00. This would not include the over night stay at the hotels in Quebec and Chicoutini.

Other trips can be arranged in Montreal for those who wish to remain after the Congress.

The Congress Program in general is as follows:—

Arrive in Montreal—Wednesday.

Thursday Morning—Akceptado 10 to 11-30.

—Business, 11.30 to 1.00.

Afternoon—Trip up the Lachine Rapids.

Evening—Business, committee meetings, etc.

Friday Morning—Business; Revision of Constitution.

Afternoon—Trip up Mount Royal.

Evening—Public Propaganda Meeting.

Saturday Morning—Business Session, election of officers, etc.

Afternoon—Unfinished business, sight seeing trips, etc.

Evening—Reception and dramatics.

Sunday—Program to be announced later.

Congress Tickets will be \$3.00; this includes Congress Badge admitting to all meetings, the Lachine Rapids, Mount Royal and sight seeing trips.

Headquarters at the Corona Hotel, where the business meetings are to be held. Hotel rates \$2.00 per day single room, \$3.00 double room; with bath \$2.50 for single rooms and upwards.

Accommodations can also be obtained at the Windsor or St Regis hotel if preferred.

There are ample moderate priced restaurants for those who do not care for the hotel table.

We have given these rates as received, but they should be verified at your local office. A general circular will be issued by June 20th, but applications for Congress tickets and hotel reservations may be sent in immediately. Address:

Miss E. J. Meriam,
Esperanto Office, West Newton, Mass., U. S. A.

FORM OF PROXY

.....1919.

Know all men by these presents that the undersigned does appointmy proxy to vote for and in my place at the meetings of the Twelfth Annual Congress of the Esperanto Association of North America and the meetings of the General Council of the Association, to be held July 9-13 at Montreal, Canada.

(Signed).....

Witness.....

KOMITATO POR KOMUNA KOMERCA LINGVO

The personnel of the Common Commercial Language Committee in the U. S., is as follows:

Aga Komitato: Henry W. Fisher, Prezidanto, Eks-Prezidanto de E. A. N. A.; Ĉefa Elektra Inĝeniero, k.t.p., de la Standard Underground Cable Co., Perth Amboy, N. J.; Rufus W. Powell, Kasisto, Sekretario de la National Association of Glue and Gelatin Manufacturers, 81 Fulton St., New York, N. Y.; James F. Morton, Jr., Sekretario, 211 West 138th St., New York, N. Y.

Executive Committee: Henry W. Fisher, Chairman; Rufus W. Powell, Treasurer; James F. Morton, Jr., Secretary.

Advisory Board: Major H. W. Yemans, Medical Corps, U. S. Army, Ex-President of E. A. N. A., Alcatraz Island, Cal.; James D. Hailman, Ex-President of E. A. N. A., Vice-President of Joseph Woodwell & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Edward S. Payson, President of the E. A. N. A., Ex-President of the National Association of Piano Manufacturers, Boston, Mass.; Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of the Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.; Dr. E. C. McKelvey, Associate Chemist, Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.; Fred Rawitser, President of the Fraternal Education Association, Chicago, Ill.; Kenneth C. Kerr, Republic Iron and Steel Company, Youngstown, Ohio.; James S. Frazee, Secretary of the National Association of Sand Paper Manufacturers, New York, N. Y.; George Winthrop Lee, Librarian of Stone & Webster, Boston, Mass.

Up to April 30, contributions amounting to \$388.50 were received from the following:

Henry W. Fisher, Henry W. Hetzel, Fred Rawitser, Major H. W. Yemans, James S. Frazee, Lino P. Fillisti, Rufus W. Powell, Ward Nichols, Kenneth C. Kerr, R. W. Atkinson, T. D. Waring, Edward S. Payson, George Winthrop Lee, Hon. Louis F. Post, E. C. McKelvy, Mrs. C. O. Barrows, Julia May Leach, Chas. S. Taylor, Marion C. Etzel, Dr. J. B. J. Brossard, Miss Mattie Wadsworth, G. P. Ferree, A. S. Mellichamp, Edith R. May, Fred W. Maasch, Mrs. Ida Sorenson, Miss Cora L. Butler, Dr. Hills Cole, Chas. H. Briggs, L. S. Ware, A. S. Vinzent, M. L. Watkins, D. A. Klajin, F. E. Osborne, Maria Jungton, Tobias Sigel, M. D., Mrs. L. deL. Helliwell, Miss Margaret A. Maisch, Rudolph Hering, Chas. H. Swan, Herbert Harris.

As the Committee can hardly hope to find its work self-supporting for some months to come, contributions will be gladly received by the Treasurer on behalf of the Committee from those who have not previously received a notice about the work of the Committee or who have not already contributed.

Henry W. Fisher,
Rufus W. Powell,
James F. Morton, Jr.

The Common Commercial Language Committee of the U. S., working in harmony with similar Committees abroad and with other recognized Esperanto organizations, both at home and abroad, offers the following services:

1. Translation of catalogues, price lists and other advertising matter into Esperanto.

2. Systematic circulation of the above in any land or lands desired, either among Esperantists generally, or according to any selective system preferred.

3. Securing the translation of such advertising matter into any language by our agents in the country concerned, and its distribution generally or to any class of persons.

4. Preparation in Esperanto of said advertisements to be retranslated and inserted in the language of any country in any class of publications in that country to any extent desired. Full arrangements for the placing of such advertisements.

6. Translation into English of Esperanto documents from other countries.

7. Translation into English, by means of Esperanto, of documents in any language, through our agents in the country using such language. Searching out and securing documents of any kind desired on any subject connected with commercial affairs, and their translation as stated.

8. Securing agents or correspondents in any country or countries and in any line of business.

9. Translating business letters to any country into Esperanto and sending to our agent there to retranslate into the language of that country and deliver to the addressee.

10. Translating into English Esperanto letters received.

11. Obtaining trade or other information from any country or countries and concerning any line of business.

12. Investigating possibilities of business extension, business standing of firms and all other matters of like nature.

13. Bringing individuals or firms into connection with prospective colleagues or clients.

14. Training business men, correspondence clerks and others in Esperanto, with special reference to business uses.

COMMON COMMERCIAL LANGUAGE COMMITTEE,

James F. Morton, Sec.,

Office, 211 West 138th St.,

New York, N. Y.

* * * * *

A C.C.L. Committee has just been founded at Florida 150, B. A., Argentina.

EN VENDEJO

Dommastrino—Ĉu vi havas vekhorloĝojn? Mi bezonas tian, kia vekos la servistinon, ne ĝenante la familion.

Vendisto — Mi tute nescias pri tia vekhorloĝo. Mi havas nur la ordinaran specon: tiun kiu povas veki la tutan familion, ne ĝenante la servistinon.

(Ho Ho trad.

FOR THE BEGINNER

FOR THE BEGINNER

THE KRESTOMATIO CLASS

Herbert M. Scott

Our readers are invited to send us any difficulties encountered in their study of the international language, inquiries being answered promptly and completely in this department of the magazine.

Anekdotoj (page 61)

Unu generalo volis rigardi kiel oni nutras la soldatojn. Neatendite li venas en la soldatan kuirejon. Sur la korto li renkontas du soldatojn, kiuj portas kaldronon.—Haltu! li ordonas: alportu kuleron!—Sed, Via Generala Moŝto....komencas la alkurinta adjutanto....—Silentu! krias la generalo. Li prenas kuleron.—Levu la kovrilon! Lia ordono estas plenumata. Li ĉerpas per la kulero la fluidaĵon, provas kaj kun abomeno kraĉas.—Kio tio ĉi estas? ĝi estas tia supo? ĝi estas kotaĵo!—Jes, Via Generala Moŝto, murmuretas la timigita adjutanto, mi tion ĉi ja volis diri al vi.

Notes

Unu, see note on Oct. **anekdotoj**.—Dist. the noun **generalo** and the adj. **ĝenerala**. Can you give the Esp. equivalents of military rank from "private" (**simpla soldato**) to "general"?—**Voli**=lit. "to will," **deziri**="to wish," but **voli** is often used loosely for the latter.—With **rigardi**, "to look at" cp. **vidi**. "to see." As in the national tongues, closely related synonyms are apt to be loosely interchanged.—A synonym of **nutri** is **manĝigi**, "to feed."—How does **oni** differ from **ili**?—Is **kuirejon** accusative on account of the preposition **en**? If not, why?—**Sur la korto**, we would say "in the yard," but Zamenhof uses the more logical preposition.—**Kaldrono**, "a kettle" (Cp. Ekz. 25, 29) may also =a "boiler," as F. K. p. 214.—**Porti** is "to carry," **alporti** "to bring" or "fetch."—How does **ordoni** differ from **mendi**? **ordono** from **ordeno**? from **ordo**?—Note that the colon (**dupunkto**) and the semicolon (**punktokomo**) have precisely the same use in Esp. as in Eng. The use of quotation marks, or rather, their omission, was explained in Oct. notes. In lieu of quotation marks each speech is usually set off by dashes. On the other hand, note that a "broken sentence," which in Eng. would end with a dash, is in the F. K. followed by repeated full stops. For the general subject of punctuation see Note in our October number.—**Kuleron**, what are "knife and fork"?—**Via Generala Moŝto**, "Your Excellency" or simply "General." **Moŝto** is a colorless title of respect (derived from the Polish), which is only rendered precise by the accompanying adjective. Translate: **Via Reĝa Moŝto**, **Via Episkopa Moŝto**, **Via Grafa Moŝto** (Ekz. 42). **Alkurinta**: note the precision and conciseness of the participial construction (characteristic of good Esp.); in Eng. we have to render with a clause: "Who had run up."—**adjutanto**, broader than Eng. "adjutant," here = "aide."—**kovrilo**: there is a distinction in classical usage between **kovrilo** and **kovro**. A natural covering, as the sky, foliage, etc., takes the simple word **kovro**, while any manufactured cover takes the more logical and technical **kovrilo**. Thus in one of Zamenhof's most beautiful tales, "La Infano

en la Tombo," the coffin cover is *kovrilo*, while the earthy cover of the grave is *kovro*. — *estas plenumata*, note tense of the participle: "is fulfilled" (present); whereas *estas plenumita* would = "has been fulfilled" (perfect). — *Ĉerpi* = "to draw (from a supply of any kind)"; *tiri*=to pull. — *fluidaĵon*, to an Eng. eye *-aĵ* seems superfluous; but Zamenhof derives the noun from the adjective *fluida*, as *altaĵo* is formed from *alta*, etc. — *provas*, one of the infrequent instances of the use of the verb in its primary sense of "to test" (here better rendered "tastes"). — *Li ĉerpas...kraĉas*, "He draws off some of the liquid tastes (IT) and spits (IT) out." Note how Eng. idiom requires the pronouns, while the compacter Esp. is without them, *provas* and *kraĉas* retaining the noun *fluidaĵon* as object. — *Abomeno*, "utter disgust," a stronger word than *naŭzo*. — *kotaĵo*: how does it differ from *koto*? (Cp. dist. between *acido* and *acidaĵo* in Ekz. sek. 35). — *murmuretas*, note the color of extreme trepidation which *-et* gives the word (do not render "whisper"). — Any difference betw. *timigita* and *terurita*? — *mi tion ĉi ja volis diri al vi*, "that's just what I wanted to tell you." Note the idiomatic turn that *ja* generally gives to a sentence, and cp. note on Oct. *anekdoto* and text in re.

Exercises

(Using only roots in the *Anekdoto* and Notes, and the *Ekzercaro*)

La generala kuirejo sin trovas malproksime de la ĝenerala soldata kuirejo. — Kvankam generalo, li vivas kiel simpla soldato. — Voli estas pli grave ol deziri. Oni ofte ekdeziras, ne havante la volon por plenumi la deziron. — Kion vi deziras? Mi nenion volas. — Mi rigardadis longe, sed mi nenion vidis. — Mi vidis kiel oni manĝigis la ĉevalojn. Oni manĝigis al ili freŝan herbon. — Tiuj homoj estas terure malsaĝaj; oni scias, ke la tero sin movas, sed ili tion ne kredas. — La generalo venas sur la korton. Sur la korto li haltas. — La kaldronoj de la ŝipo elirigas vaporon — Alportu al mi supon, sed portu ĝin zorge. — Mi ordonis mendi la komercaĵon; la ordono estis plenumata, sed ne la mendo. — En ordo staris la anoj le l' ordeno por ricevi la ordonojn de sia estro. — Renkontis la revenantajn soldatojn la moŝtoj de la urbo. — "Ne kulpa, via moŝto," kriis la arestito. — La adjutantaron de generalo oni nomas "stabo." — Sub kovro de bela arbo mi demetis la kovrilon de la manĝaĵujo. — Ĉu via laboro estas farita? Ne, sinjoro, ĝi estas farata. — Tirinte al mi la monskatolon, mi ĉerpis el ĝi sufiĉe por pagi la ŝuldon. — En sia artikolo la verkinto ĉerpis multajn ekzemplojn el la uzado de Zamenhof. — Mi provis la ŝtonon kaj trovis ĝin diamanto. — Malsaĝulo naskas naŭzon, sed malbonulo naskas abomenon. — La homo estas polvaĵo. — Kiam la danĝero pli kaj pli alproksimiĝis, ŝia timo fariĝis teruro. — Pardonu, ĉu vi estas S-ro Smith? — Jes. — Mi vin ja volis vidi.

Ie en Francujo, en hotelmanĝejo, sur aŭŝego metita super la fajrejo, oni nun povas legi la sekvantaŭ:—

"Anglaj oficiroj kaj iliaj amikoj estas ĝentile petataj alparoli al la kelneroj en la angla lingvo, ĉar ilia franca tute ne estas komprenata."

—Esperanto Monthly.

A— Ĉu vi ne drinkadas nun iom pli multe ol kutime?

B—Jes; mia edzino suferas pro kataro, kaj ŝi ne povas flari eĉ iometon.
(Ho Ho trad.

FOR THE ADVANCED STUDENT

This and the following exercises are designed to help the more or less advanced student. It is hoped that class leaders and teachers as well as isolated Esperantists, may find something helpful herein. The best translations received will be published in the second succeeding number of A. E. Translations into English from abroad, if accompanied by return postage will be specially corrected and returned.

If in your opinion this fills a real need, let us know; that we may make it a permanent feature of Amerika Esperantisto. —I. M. H.

TRADUKU ANGLE

"En la jaro 1878 al mi ŝajnis, ke estas por la lingvo sufiĉe havi gramatikon kaj vortaron; la multepezecon kaj malgraciecon de la lingvo mi alskribadis nur al tio, ke mi ankoraŭ ne sufiĉe bone ĝin posedas; sed la praktiko ĉiam pli kaj pli konvinkadis min, ke la lingvo bezonas ankoraŭ ian nekapteblan 'ion', la kunligantan elementon, donantan al la lingvo vivon kaj difinitan, tute formitan 'spiriton'.

"La nesciado de la spirito de la lingvo estas la kaŭzo, kial kelkaj Esperantistoj, tre malmulte legintaj en la lingvo Esperanto, skribas senerare, sed per multepeza, malagrabila stilo—dume la Esperantistoj pli spertaj skribas per la stilo bona kaj tute egala, al kiu ajn nacio ili apartenas. La spirito de la lingvo sendube kun la tempo multe, kvankam iom post iom kaj nerimarkite, ŝanĝiĝos; sed se la unuaj Esperantistoj, homoj de diversaj nacioj, ne renkontus en la lingvo tute difinitan fundamentan spiriton, ĉiu komencus tiri en sian flankon kaj la lingvo restus eterne aŭ almenaŭ dum tre longa tempo, malgracia kaj senviva kolekto da vortoj. Mi komencis tiam evitadi laŭvortajn tradukojn el tiu aŭ alia lingvo kaj penis rekte pensi en la lingvo neŭtrala. Poste mi rimarkis, ke la lingvo en miaj manoj ĉesas jam esti senfundamenta ombro de tiu aŭ alia lingvo, kun kiu mi havas la aferon en tiu aŭ alia minuto, kaj ricevas sian propran spiriton, sian propran vivon, la propran difinitan kaj klare esprimitan fizionomion, ne dependantan jam de iaj influoj. La parolo fluis jam mem, flekseble, gracie kaj tute libere, kiel la viva gepatra lingvo."

—Eltiro el privata letero de

D-ro L. L. Zamenhof.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Received from the Svenska Esperantoforbundet, Stockholm 1 Sweden. Vaerldsspraket och Vaerldsfreden—25 ore—relation of Esperanto to peace, to missions and to travelling.

Vaerldsspraket i Kulturarbetet; Adamson—35 ore—ideal side of Esp. Folkskolan och Sprakstudium—20 ore—the Eccles experiment.

Framtidens vaerldssprak; Richet—35 ore—anti-Ido.

Esperanto och Esperantismen—25 ore—facts about Esp. institutions.

PRESS NOTICES

Iowa City Citizen—May 10—Boy Scout Citizen—Address on Esp. by Dr. Battey to Boy Scouts.

Iowa City Citizen—May 13—English (and French) for world language: by Lloyd Allen, a review of Meillet.

An item about the Congress appeared in the *Detroit Abend-post* for May 26. Thank you.

ESPERANTO-PAROLEJO

Esperante sole: ne pli ol 500 vortoj: por iu senpage: nomo kaj adreso postulataj
Esperanto only: not over 500 words: free to all: signature and address required

The editors and association do not sponsor any statements under this head; facts and sentiments of each are on the authority of the person signing.

KATOLIKOJ ĈIULANDAJ !

Al la Katolikoj de la tuta mondo hodiaŭ ni sendas nian kred-fratan saluton! Kvin jarojn la ondoj de la malamo trairis la landojn, triumfis la malhelaj potencoj de aroganta perforto kaj de nuda egoismo. Ĝiritaj estis la ligiloj kiuj kuntenadis nin, ofte forgesita estis la vero ke ni estas fratoj en unu kredo kaj filoj de unu Patro.

La malnova mondo malaperis. Starante ĉe la sojlo de la nova periodo, ni volas prezenti la fratmanon al la samreligianoj de la tuta tero kaj peti ilin: Forgesu vi ĉion kio estas malantaŭen de ni, kaj kunhelpu vi starigi la novan mondon en la katolika spirito, en la spirito de paco, de reamikiĝo, de amo.

Ĉu vi postrestus nun, kiam ĉiuj unuiĝas kaj alvokas al internacia kuniĝo: nun kiam liberpensuloj, socialistoj, protestantistoj kaj malnov-katolikoj kuniĝas, ĉu nun ni, kiujn kunligas la plej intima sento, restus neunuiĝitaj en malkrista blindeco kaj malkonfeso de la unuaj principoj de nia kredo?

En 1916 kaj 1917 ni estas admonintaj por paco kaj amo, sed en la bruo de naciaj pasioj la alvoko perdiĝis neaŭdite. Nia Pac-papo Benedikto XVa montris al ni la vojon. Almenaŭ hodiaŭ aŭdu ni lian vokon! Legu tion kion lia papa Moŝto la 1an de Decembro 1918 diris en la ensikliko pri la tiam proksima packongreso: "Tial ke kun la decidoj la feliĉo de la tuta homaro estas kunligata en la plej intima maniero, la Katolikoj havas kiel plej sanktan konsciencdevon petegi por la packongresanoj la dian helpon. Tiun neceson ni devas memorigi al ĉiuj Katolikoj, por ke, kiel frukto de la nun komenonta kongreso, tiu nemezurebla ĉieldonaco de vera, sur la principoj de justeco fondata paco rezultu. Ni, de nia flanko, kiel anstataŭanto de Jesuo Kristo, la pacreĝo, Ni uzos tutan nian influon por ke la decidoj, kiuj alportos al la mondo daŭran kvieton, ordon kaj harmonion, ĉie de la Katolikoj volonte estu akceptataj kaj fidele plenumataj.

Katolikoj! La voĉo de la Anstataŭanto de Kristo ne estu plu la voĉo de la "krianto en la dezerto"! Propagandu la amon, la reamikiĝon kie ajn kaj kiam ajn vi povos, parole kaj skribe, en viaj personaj rilatoj, en la kunvenoj, ligoj kaj kongresoj.

Malhela estas por ni la estonto. Kristo estas la ununura savonto de la popoloj. Montru ni novan venkontan programon. Ĝi ne povas esti alia ol: Kristo hieraŭ, hodiaŭ kaj en eterne! Kristo kiel savanto de la nuna tempo kun ĉiuj ĝiaj mizeroj! Kristo kiel anoncanto de la gaja sciigo de popolakordo, de klas-reamikiĝo, de solidara helpo, de ĉion renoviganta morala forto per Sia spirito! Kristo kiel la venkonto de la malhela perfortpotenco, kiun la mondmilito kondamnis tiel terure, Kristo kiel venkonto de mamonismo kaj kapitalismo, de aŭtokratismo kaj militarismo kaj de ĉio kio estas malamiko de popolfeliĉo.

Trans la limoj de landoj kaj ŝtatoj ni prezentas al vi la manon en la spirito de nia Sinjoro kaj Majstro Jesuo Kristo kaj de Lia Anstataŭanto, la papa Moŝto.

Munchen (Bavarujo), la 31an de Januaro 1919.

Josefo Kral

Redaktoro de la Kat. Pres-ligo.

Gemert (Nederlando), la 30an de Aprilo 1919.

Pastro Poell.

Rel. Kons. de Esp. Kat.

La ricevanto estas afable petata bonvoli traduki tiun ĉi leteron nacilingve kaj presigi la tradukon en nacia gazeto.

BOSTONO

Sabaton, Majo 31an, la dua de la 5aj Sabatoj la Bostona Esperanta Societo kunvenis ĉe sia prezidanto, S-ro G. W. Lee, 51 Chestnut Hill Ave., Brookline.

La festo komencis en babilo kaj akceptado de anoj kaj amikoj novaj kaj malnovaj. Sekvis vespermanĝo je la 7a, ĉiu ĉeestanto donacinta ion al la kunmanĝaĵaro. La gastiganto aldonis el sia ĝardeno laktukon, rafanon, rabarbon, ankaŭ kafon, kakaon, teon, k.t.p. Kiam oni ne povis pli manĝi oni babilis aŭ Esperante aŭ Angle. Oni aŭdis ĉiufanke, demandon, deziron, aŭ decidon iri al kongreso.

La belega ruĝa suno subiras en densa varmeca nubo rekte kontraŭ la sur la verando sidantaj samideanoj. Venas stelo. Dum la krepusko oni aŭskultas la saĝajn vortojn de D-ro Lowell sciigantaj pri la nesciaj vanoj de kritikuloj, la superiganta vero, la neduba estonto de Esperanto. Por la amikoj Prez. Lee tradukis Anglen kaj mem priparolis novajn eldonaĵojn. Ekveninte la 10, la kunveno disiĝis kun renovigita babilado.

La kunvenon vizitis membro de la Itala aeroplanistaro, keĵ kelkaj aliaj ne-ĝis-nun-Esperantistoj. Ĉeestis 20-25 anoj.

“NE ESTU TROMPATAJ”

Gefratoj! Ho, miaj gefratoj!
 Ne kuru sunon sekvante.
 Ne aliru al la luno bonvenante.
 La suno, la luno.
 Senestimaj estas nur.
 Oni vidas ke—
 Nur virinoj kaj knabetoj
 La sunon vidante foriras.
 Kaj nur frenezuloj, knabinoj
 La lunon vidante kuŝiĝas.
 Ho! gefratoj miaj!
 Estas ja ĉiuj estaĵoj
 Simple estaĵoj: nek belo, nek bono.
 Nur estaĵoj.

de S. Segava (20-jara),
 Kanazaŭa.

—El Japana Esperantisto.

OUR EXCHANGES

We have received at this office a number of Esperanto and other periodicals, not hitherto acknowledged, in which we note the following valuable articles (those in Esperanto in **boldface** type):

Most of *Argentina Esperanto*, Jan.-Feb., *Esperanto Finnlando*, Dec., and *Literaturo*, Jan.-Mar., should have been printed in bold-face, as they were in excellent Esperanto.

Bulteno de la Kataluna E. Fed.—Jan.-Feb.—**convention Jan. 12 in Barcelona**; the girl's piano, **Esperanto in commerce**; chronicle.

Esperanto—Mar.—**The eight hour day**; the Tatars (hist.) **Gypsy life**; **Danish international fellowship foundation**; **Dostojevski's Eagle**.

Esperanto-Finlando—March—**Invitation to 5th congress**; **Esp. office founded at Mikonk 23, Helsingfors**; **Lehtimaki's Goodbye**; also **How I would want to live and to die**, and **The Calm Sea**; notes chronicle; booklist; lessons, etc.

La Espero —Mar. — a policeman's testimony; **Nordenskjold's Swedish South Polar Expedition of 1901-3**; chronicle; **Esperanto's service in the reconstruction of business relations**.

La Bataille—Mar. 13—commercial Esperanto course beginning in this, the trade unionist organ of Paris.

Esperanto Monthly—Mar.—**Business course, cont.**; **English as the international language**; **spring poetry**; **Esperanto in Lille**.

Esperanto Monthly —April —Welsh number; **Wales and Esperanto**; **Cadog the Sage**; **Jack Jones' hat**; **extracts from Lloyd George**; **Welsh poetry**, translated; **business letters**; **exercises**.

France-Esperanto — Mar.-April — **Our dead**; **Zamenhof and his work**; **Koranic comentary**; **exchanges, press notices, etc.** Also a booklet by M. Rollet de L'Isle "the Strongest Guarantee of the League of Nations."

British Esperantist—March—**Peace thank offering fund for Esperanto**; chronicle; **Ribbek of Ribbek**.

British Esperantist—April—**Esp. and the Society of Nations**; letter from Canada; the Child in the Tomb; chronicle; program of Liverpool B. E. A. Congress, June 6-10; annual reports; book list.

British Esperantist—May—Congress program, chronicle, noteworthy account of the competition by Esperanto scholars in Manchester, **Australian E. Conference of Oct. 21-23 at Melbourne**, books and exchanges. We wish we, too, could list over 100 federated societies on our cover.

Holanda Pioniro—Mar.-Apr.—**Unlucky Voyage of the Hertog Henrik**; **report of Convention, Jan. 26**; membership address list of "La Estonto estas Nia"; group news.

Nederlanda Katoliko—Mar.-April—**Esp. at the Peace Conference**; **Business Congress at Rotterdam Aug. 24**. **home chronicle**; **report of Hertogenbosch convention of Feb. 12**, foreign news, bibliography.

Le Monde Esperantiste—Mar.-Apr.—review of Meillet's **Tongues of New Europe**; **Tolstoy's War Tales**; **Byron's Cain**.

Esperanto, B.B.—April—**A.E.A. revision of constitution**; school Esperanto; notes; **Petronio**; **exchanges, E. in Montevideo**; **E. and the blind**.

Eklezia Revuo—April—request for articles from all churches; church news; to Heaven thou art gone; Dedication; church of Norway Church Missions, church of Scotland, Pickwick on Skates, 3 letters of Charles Lamb, Ekl. Esp. League notes.

World Salesman—May—Siberian boom, Free Trade, Japanese Bicycles; Swiss exports, Norway, Dutch E. Indies trade, World's money system, Vladivostock, Russian, Spanish, Japanese, Chinese and Esperanto sections.

Teknika Revuo—Mar.-April—Cancer; the most populous region in the world (Boston to Washington); artificial leather; International Societies as united at Central Office; League to Enforce Peace.

This number, we are able to review in boldface but we regret to print the following—

AVERTO

al niaj abonintoj kaj al ĉiuj mondlingvanoj!

Antaŭ unu jaro la redakcio de Teknika Revuo promesis eldoni ĝin en Esperanto Zamenhofa, kondiĉe ke la nombro de la abonantoj atingos almenaŭ 500 je la 1a de Januaro 1919. Nun proksimiĝas la fino de la abonjaro (1a de Julio 1919), kaj la abonintoj estas ĝis nun nur 320, nombro nesufiĉa por pagi la kostojn de la preso kaj eldono. La redakcio do avertas la legantojn, ke je la unua de Julio ĝi reprenos sian liberon koncerne la pluan eldonon de T. R. aŭ koncerne la lingvon uzotan en ĝi. La abonintoj, kiuj opinias ke T. R. ne uzis lingvon sufiĉe laŭfundamentan dum tiu ĉi jaro, adresu sin al la Administristo de T. R., kiu repagos al ili la abonmonon.

OFFICE NOTES

After many months **Amerika Esperantisto** is again appearing on time. To celebrate the achievement we shall, according to our custom, combine the July and August issues into one number which will be in the mail early in August, and will contain a full account of the Montreal Congress. You will need some extra copies of this number for distribution among your friends. Order early, as we must know how many extra copies to print. 5 cents each in quantities of 5 or more.

* * * * *

We would like some more copy, preferably scientific articles.

* * * * *

The idea has lately been exploited somewhat that all children learn three languages: English, French and German. If one realizes that not less than seven years of schooling are needed to thoroly learn one's native tongue, not less than five for fluency in reading, writing and speaking the first foreign tongue, and three for the next, it is a little difficult to imagine when the ordinary boy or girl, say in Japan or India, will find time (or food) to eat. No, this is not a solution but merely an attempt to escape the inevitable logic that like a whirlpool is drawing all men to Esperanto.

* * * * *

(To a familiar tune)

Heed the call
One and all
To Montreal,
Where the beaming beavers
Wait to receive us
And the green maples wave
Above us all.

Great or small
Fat or tall
Heed the call
Oh! there is no border
For the green star order
Esperantists, we'll come
Home to Montreal.

HERBERT HARRIS

Just as this number of the magazine goes to press, we have received news that will carry sadness to the hearts of us all.

Herbert Harris, one of our most zealous and constant samideanoj, whose leadership has never wavered since he first took up Esperanto in 1906, died Sunday, June 8, in Chicago. Aflame with the ideal and in turn firing others, he made Esperanto his life work, laying down his dearest interest, music, and all other conflicting occupations, for our Cause. We shall miss him at Montreal, but he will be with us in spirit.

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By HENRY W. FISHER

Ex-President of the E. A. N. A.

THIS IS A VERY CLEVER LITTLE PLAY, AND A WELCOME ADDI-
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DEZIRAS KORESPONDI

One insertion: 10 cents; four insertions: 25 cents. Announcement consists only of name and full address.

Unufoja anonco: 20 sd.; kvarfoje: 50 sd. Anonco konsistas nur el nomo kaj plena adreso.

Se prezentas por vi intereson la lando de estonto, se vi deziras ricevi ajnan informon pri ĝi, se vi deziras akiri korespondantojn en diversaj urboj de Siberio, se vi volas helpi al la movado Esperantista en tiu regiono, skribu al Siberia Esperanto Oficejo, Tomsk, Siberio.

Kiu alsendas al mi 100-200 pecojn malnovajn kaj novajn militajn poŝtmarkojn, ricevos saman sumon da finnaj sendaĵoj. Estu en-skribita. John Wirtanen, Tammerfors, Finland. 8

S-ro Harold Straw, Guilford, Maine, Usono.

S-ro A. A. de Groot, Instruisto, Neede, Holland. 10

S-ro Ch. Antrique, 4 rue de Biennes prolongee. Aire sur la Lys. Pas de Calais, Francujo.

S-ro Gordon Lindsay, 57 Murray St., Prahran, Victoria, Australia. Deziras korespondi kun knaboskoltoj.

Jozefo Bayon, Banfield, F. C. S., Argentina, via B. A. I. P. K.

S-ro Petro Silenta, Rivadavia 3268 Mar del Plata, Argentina.

Fino Alice Desprez, Aze, Saone-et-Loire, Francujo—kun Amerikoj, kaj precipe kun Usonaj soldatoj.

Armand B. Coigne, 193rd Street and Creston Avenue, New York, Usono. Deziras koni personojn interesatajn en int. asocio por psika enketado kiel helpontoj kaj avizantoj. Ne korespondos pri psikismo nek ia temo escepte la asocion, kaj NE RESPONDOS al PK kaj PM kolektantoj.

Ciu Esperantisto devas legi

ESPERANTO

Oficiala organo de Universala Esperanto-Asocio
Internacia monata gazeto tute en Esperanto

16—20 paĝoj de plej bona teksto

Diverslanda kunlaborantaro

Direktoro: HECTOR HODLER

Enhavo: Artikoloj de ĝenerala intereso pri nuntempaj internaciaj problemoj, socialaj demandoj, geografio, ekonomio, scienco. — Literaturajoj. — Esperantismo: Artikoloj pri propagando kaj utiligo de Esperanto. — Kroniko. — Tra la gazetaro. — Tra la libraro. — Oficiala informilo de U E A. — Lingvaj Studoj. — Anoncetoj, ktp.

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“THE WORLD SALESMAN”

(Grown out of the Japan Salesman)

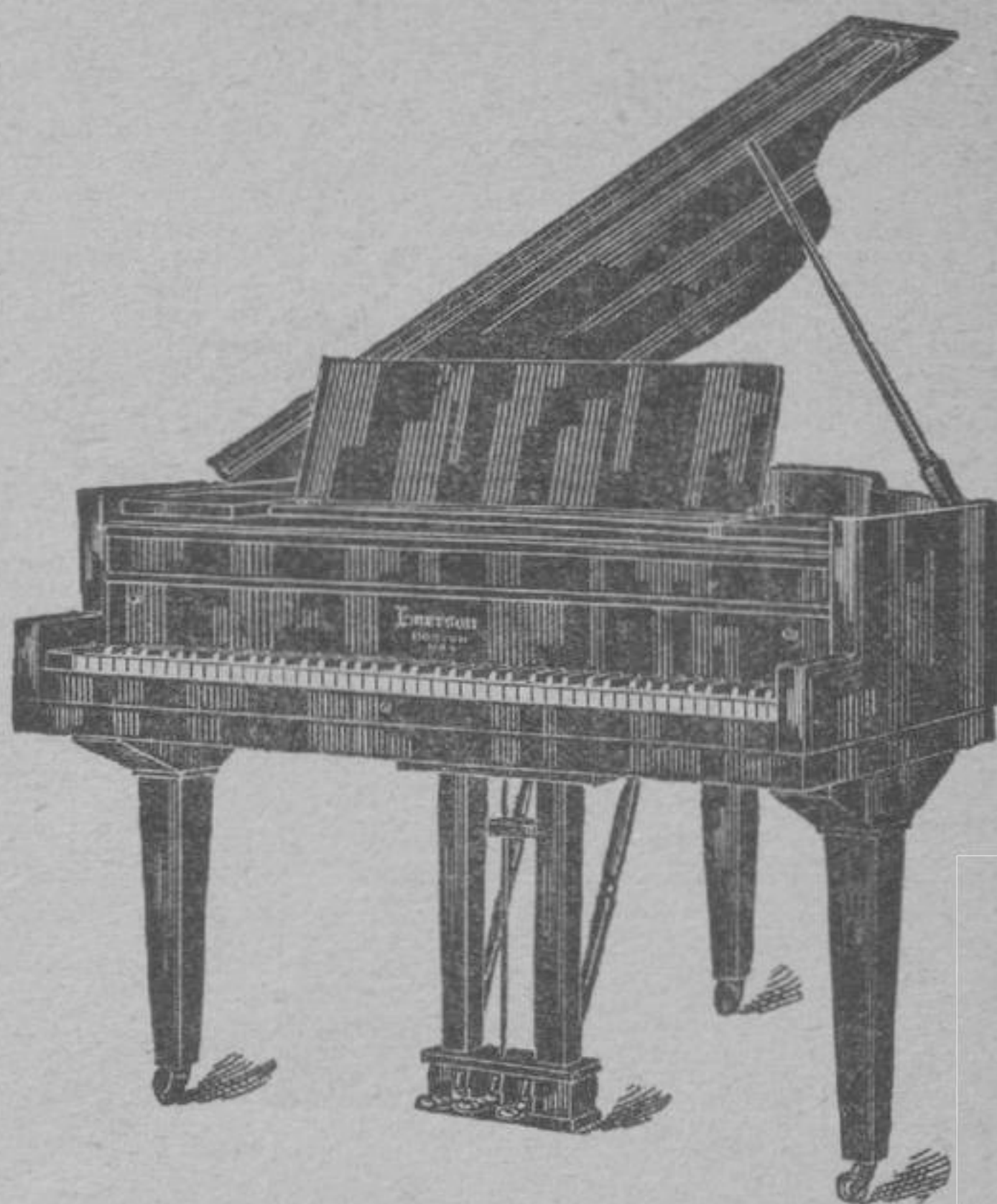
A Monthly Commercial Review, published in Yokohama, Japan, by an American concern

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